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9 April 1959

Copy No. C 62

# CENTRAL

## INTELLIGENCE

### BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO.

NO CHANGE IN CLASS.

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25% Approved For Release 2002/09/04: CIA-RDP79T00975A004400230001-7 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN 9 April 1959 25X1 DAILY BRIEF I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC 25X1 Watch Committee conclusion -- Berlin: No significant changes bearing on the possibilities of hostilities. 25**X**1 25X1 II. ASIA-AFRICA Arab League: The political committee of the Arab League, in its communique issued on 7 April, has indicated that its 25X efforts to reconcile the UAR and Iraq have failed. The meeting is reported to have been marked by considerable resentment against UAR efforts to use it merely as a sounding board for 25**%** anti-Qasim propaganda. Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia, and Libya were not represented in the five-day session. i

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25% Approved For Release 2002/09/04: CIA-RDP79T00975A004400230001-7 Iraq: In a move designed to weaken Nasir's control over the 70 percent of Iraq's oil transport which moves through Syria, the strongly pro-Communist Iraqi minister of economy has told the Iraq Petroleum Company that his government wants the company to construct a pipeline from Kirkuk to the Persian Gulf. Although its position is becoming increasingly untenable, IPC probably will strongly resist this request in view of the costs involved and the government's probable intention eventually to nationalize the 25**X** company. USSR-Kurds-Iraq: The USSR is continuing to repatriate to Iraq a number of Kurds, including some families, in a shipload of some 820 which is due to arrive at Basra about 18 April. Since the 14 July coup, Qasim has made a series of concessions to the 800,000-strong Kurdish minority and he can probably continue for the present to count on Kurdish support in the face of UAR threats to his regime. If Qasim should attempt to curb Iraqi Communists and loosen his ties with the bloc, Communist-indoctrinated elements among the Kurds can be expected to join in any pressure. tactics against Qasim and would probably renew agitation for an 25 3 independent Kurdish state. 25 💥 Watch Committee conclusion -- Middle East: Situations susceptible of direct exploitation by Sino-Soviet bloc hostile action which would jeopardize US interests exist in the Middle East, particularly in Iraq. The situation in the area remains precarious, but a deliberate initiation of large-scale hostilities is unlikely in the immediate future. Iraq: The rapid progress of the Communists toward control Tension along the Syrian-Iraqi border has of Iraq is continuing. increased and incidents are likely. 25X1 25X1 ii DAILY BRIEF 9 Apr 59

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		Approved For Release 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79T009754004400230001-7	
	ηγ <sup>0</sup> 25X1	Pakistan: President Ayub has taken the first step toward returning the Pakistani Government to civilian hands, which he promised to do as soon as the army had "cleaned up the mess" left by politicians. Ayub has drafted an "outline" of a new national constitution envisaging a strong central government, a powerful presidency—which he expects to retain—and indirect elections to national offices. Although he recognizes the need for popular support, Ayub plans nevertheless to maintain firm control of the mechanism whereby the public participates in government)	25X1 
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	0	France-Morocco: French seizure on 8 April of a 580-ton cargo of Czech arms believed consigned to the Moroccan Gov-	25X1
		ernment, but which France feared were destined for the Algerian rebels, seems certain to create new tensions in Morocco's re-	
		lations with France. These arms may have been the second lot	
		of materiel ordered by the Balafrej government last year after France had demurred on supplying all the materiel Morocco de-	
	0	sired. Moroccans, following up informal approaches to the	
	$\mu_{\alpha}$	United States, may soon present a list of materiel desired from	
		the United States. They are likely to interpret any delay in ship- ment as American support for France.)	7 2 <b>5</b> X
	25X1	ment as American support for France.	1 2
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### Petroleum Developments in Iraq

Despite disclaimers that it intends to nationalize the country's oil industry, Baghdad has made a number of moves consistent with eventual nationalization. Prime Minister Qasim recently stated that although plans for nationalizing the 23.75-percent French share in the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC), had not been discussed, they would be in the future.

In a move designed to weaken Nasir's control over the 70 percent of Iraq's oil transport which moves through Syria, the strongly pro-Communist Iraqi minister of economy has told IPC that the government wants the company to construct a pipeline from the Kirkuk oil fields in northern Iraq to the Persian Gulf. Refusal could provide the Baghdad regime with a pretext for beginning the piecemeal nationalization of the oil industry.

At the American-operated but government-owned Dura refinery at Baghdad, Communist infiltration and the discharge of increasing numbers of American technicians have greatly increased the likelihood of fires and explosions. In any such event, mob violence against American employees appears likely.

Moscow is assisting in operating the Khanaqin oil concession relinquished by IPC last fall. There is no confirmation, however, of reports that Baghdad has granted Moscow an offshore concession in the Persian Gulf area also given up by IPC.

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 Pakistani President Ayub's Ideas for New Constitution
Pakistani President Ayub is drafting an initial "outline" of a new constitution for Pakistan. He apparently considers his own leadership vital and intends to use his power as president of the present military regime to promulgate a constitution unilaterally at some unspecified time.
Ayub envisions a strong central government and a powerful, De Gaulle-type presidency. He intends to be president himself and maintain firm control of the government by limiting popular participation mainly to local matters. As yet undefined concepts, such as making the constitution "Islamic," and long-standing problems, such as the relationship between East and West Pakistan, will encounter divergent views within the military regime, and
some compromises will be required
Ayub may not intend to publicize his proposals until he considers that his martial-law regime has at least a minimum record of instituting reforms and improving governmental efficiency. At that time, he apparently intends to wage a brief prop-
aganda campaign to gain public acceptance of a constitution. He expects to be assisted in this by a constitutional commission
which will elicit reactions to the proposed constitution and which will help persuade the people to accept it.)

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Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

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The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

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The Chairman

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The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

United States Information Agency

The Director

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